

REV. JOHN DODWELL,
Editor and Publisher.

Entered at the Post-office at Berea, Ky., as second class mail-matter.

THE CITIZEN.

An Independent Weekly
Devoted to the
Interests of
THE HOME, FARM, & SCHOOL.
50 CENTS A YEAR.

VOL. IV.

A Family Paper

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1902.

Fifty cents a year.

NO 9

IDEAS.

True greatness never happens.
The battles of the soul no man can fight for another.
"Apphense is the tonic of success."
"When a fellow makes a hit let him know it in a good, round, royal way."
You can sometimes see pretty well into the future if you get the right focus on the past.—Puck.

TAKE NOTICE.

Read "Fine offer to students" on last page, and send for sample copies to use in your canvass. Send now.
On Sunday at 11 a. m. Dr. Burgess will preach at the Tabernacle. Subject: "A many Sided Christ," and at 7:30 p. m. a Stereoscopic lecture, "A Mighty Struggle."
Just twenty-one days and the Fall Term of Berea College opens. On Wednesday, September 10 hundreds of young men and women will enter this College for the year 1902-3. Will you be of the number?

FROM THE WIDE WORLD.

Japan is re-arming her army with a new rifle and selling the old rifles to China.
King Edward has promised to visit Ireland in February, possibly in November.
The Cuban republic desires to become a member of the Universal Postal convention.
Charles L. Fair and wife, of San Francisco, were killed on August 16, near Evreux, France, by the collapse of their automobile.

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Fire at Hamilton, O., Saturday morning destroyed property worth \$250,000.
The estimate of this year's crop of rice is 4,000,000, bags our largest crop of this cereal so far.
Since 1884 up to June 30, 1902, congress has appropriated \$7,150,000 for work on the Missouri river.
A canal between Chicago and St. Louis is under consideration by army officers appointed to investigate the plan.
In the last 16 years Methodism in America has built and opened 23 hospitals. Twenty of these institutions are under the management of the order of deaconesses.
One hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed for the endowment of the William Henry Green professorship in the Old Testament department of Princeton Theological seminary.
A new method has been adopted in Jackson, Miss., to break up the "blind tigers." The City council has adopted a resolution, providing that the member of the police force, who does not wipe out of existence every blind tiger on his beat within the next 30 days, will be summarily discharged.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.

The State Guard encampment at Mammoth Cave broke on Monday, the 18th.
Two men were killed by a live wire during the storm near Pineville Friday afternoon.
The State Sunday-school convention met at Hopkinsville this week, from Aug. 19-21.
A postoffice has been established at Conch, Owsley county, with Andrew J. Couch, postmaster.
The Republicans of the tenth congressional district last Friday nominated John G. White, of Clark county, for congress.
The insane asylums of the State are worse crowded than at any time in their history, and there is now no more room for female patients.
In Louisville last Friday a severe storm raged, and the wind attained a velocity of 58 miles an hour. Rain fell in torrents. Small damage.
Mrs. Mary Bell, probably the oldest woman in Kentucky, died at her home near Dunnville, Casey county, Thursday, at the age of 106 years.
The 6,000 acres of mountain land in Harlan county sold by Special Commissioner W. F. Hall, of the Jefferson county court, was bid in by W. S. Bramlet, of Carlisle, for \$56,160. The town property adjacent to Harlan C. H. brought \$12,000 for 35 acres.

A TRUE PATRIOT.

I have often wished that my friends in Berea could know the kind of people who are giving money to support the College. Yesterday I noticed a memorial tablet, which shows the ideas of the old New England people who made America the great nation that it is.
Samuel Appleton died the year before I was born, but this description of him shows what a true patriot is. Berea counts among its friends many such men to day. Read the inscription. Every line is eloquent:
WM. GODDELL FROST.

Sacred to the memory of SAMUEL APPLETON A Boston Merchant

Honored for his uprightness, eminent for his liberality.
An integrity without guile,
A child like faith in God,
A never-failing benevolence toward his neighbor,
Marked his whole character and career.
His charity expanded as his means increased;
And the wealth acquired in honorable labor
Was held as if in trust,
For the good of his fellow-men.
A friend to the poor, a helper to the humble;
His hand and heart were open to every righteous cause.
Dying in the fullness of years, a private citizen,
He was lamented as a public benefactor.
His name will be preserved to coming times
By the numerous institutions of
Learning, Philanthropy and Religion,
Which were established, sustained or aided
By his munificence, alike in life and death
He died July 12, 1853, aged 87 years.

COLLEGE ITEMS.

Hozzie Washburn is pit boss at the brickyard.
Mrs. Hong, matron of Ladies Hall, returned Wednesday.
Paul Derthick is working on a farm near Geneva, Ohio.
On a trip through Ohio Mr. Shrock called on Mr. and Mrs. Nixon.
The first kiln of bricks made largely by students is now being built.
The College brickyard has received its first order for a car load of bricks.
Mrs. Jennie Lester Hill returned Tuesday from her Owsley county trip.
Last week three new teachers were elected. Watch THE CITIZEN next week for an account of each.
Several Berea professors visited the Madison county Colored teachers' institute last week at Richmond.
Prof. Williams, of Covington Colored High school, a Berea alumnus, made a recent visit here with Mr. Turley.
Miss Caroline R. Almy returned Tuesday. Miss Almy has recovered her health, and will resume her duties when term opens.
Supt. King has returned from Boston with the completed plans for the new Men's Industrial building. Ground will be broken in a few days.
Brother Testers writes from Weiner, Ia., "Please send my Citizen to above address. We came here with a hope that I may recover some of my lost strength."
Mr. Disney and family arrived Monday. They will live at the Pigg house on Walnut Meadow pike. Mr. Disney will be Assistant Dean of the Preparatory department.
James M. Racer leaves tomorrow for Ohio. When he returns in about ten days he will have with him Mrs. Racer, nee Miss Myrtle Burr. They will live at Mrs. Todd's.

The College is furnishing all dormitory rooms with bedding and towels. These will be laundered in the College laundry. Steps are now being taken to secure an increased water supply for Ladies Hall.
Homer Martin, of Stanford University, Cal., a former student at Berea, writes, "Without THE CITIZEN I am losing all knowledge of Berea. I graduate here next year. Stanford is a lovely place, yet I always think of old Berea with the fondest recollections."
Instructor Todd has made a careful chemical analysis of the well at the brickyard, and finds it excellent for drinking. He sums up thus: "The sanitary examination shows that the organic matter present is rather low in amount and is mostly of vegetable origin, and due, probably, to the coal soot washed in from the roof. I conclude that the water is perfectly safe as drinking water."
Miss A. Laura Cravens has beautified the walls, and is making arrangements for having pictures upon the study-room at Lincoln Hall. The expense of \$100 has been donated by many of the friends of Berea College. Among the number were James Lane Allen; Mrs. Madeline McDowell Breckenridge, a granddaughter of Henry Clay; Mrs. Jere Morton, of Lexington; Mr. J. G. Schmidhapp, and Prof. Philip Van Ness, of Cincinnati.

NOTICE.

TO STUDENTS COMING TO BEREA FOR THE FALL TERM SEPTEMBER 10, 1902.

Extension trains from Chicago, Cleveland and other points will meet at Cincinnati on the morning of September 9, 1902.
The Berea Y. M. C. A. extends greeting to all young men who are planning to come to Berea this fall.
The association holds its regular meetings every Sunday evening at 6:30 p. m. in Phi Delta Hall to which all young men are cordially invited.
Young men will be on the train wearing Y. M. C. A. badges to greet you and to give you any information you may desire concerning the association or the College. "Watch for the badge."
Hoping to meet you at the opening of the fall term, we are
Sincerely yours
Y. M. C. A., Berea, Ky.
For further information address J. R. Young, Berea, Ky.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

The following is a clipping from the Carter County Tribune relative to the closing proceedings of their county institute:
Resolution No. 6. We wish to extend to Prof. Dinsmore, of Berea College, a hearty welcome in our midst, and further do we thank him for the excellent lecture given in Alpha Hall. And further do we thank Mr. David Martin for the free use of Alpha Hall during Prof. Dinsmore's lecture.

A Perilous Mission



Full of thrilling dangers and hair-breadth escapes was the errand the young man was about to enter upon, and the story of his adventures is one of the most powerful in modern fiction.
Make sure you do not miss the opening chapters of

Chattanooga,
a tale of the Civil War, soon to begin in this paper.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE



Don't Use Spectacles

Unless you need them; and if you use them be sure they fit your need

I will give thorough examination with the above instrument. FREE OF CHARGE, which always indicates the correct glasses to use. If you don't need glasses I will tell you so.

T. A. Robinson,
Optician and Jeweler
Main Street, Richmond, Ky.

Berea College Chemical Laboratory.

I am prepared to make sanitary and mineral analyses of water. Sanitary analysis determines whether or not water is safe to drink.

E. W. TODD,
Berea, Ky. Chemist.

CENTRAL KENTUCKY AND MADISON MONUMENTAL WORKS

Head stones, urns, monuments and marble and granite work of all kinds. Prices governed by quality of material. Prices reasonable. Only first-class work done. All work guaranteed.

GOLDEN & FLORA,
RICHMOND, Ky.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets.

A CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.

"Last May," says Mrs. Curtis Baker, of Bookwalter, O., an infant child of our neighbor's was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctor had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days the child had fully recovered, and is now (nearly a year since) a vigorous, healthy girl. I have recommended this Remedy frequently and have never known it to fail in any single instance." For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

FOR HANDMADE FANCY WOODWORK

in hats, sunbonnets, fancy baskets of all descriptions, napkin rings, in all colors

Send your orders to
MISSSES M. AND L. CARTER,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Prices very reasonable, and all work well-made.

A NECESSARY PRECAUTION.

Don't neglect a cold. It is worse than unpleasant. It is dangerous. By using One Minute Cough Cure you can cure it at once. Allays inflammation, clears the head, soothes and strengthens the mucous membrane. Cures coughs, croup, throat and lung troubles. Absolutely safe. Acts immediately. Children like it. For sale by East End Drug Co.

The Citizen
FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

Hanan's Shoes

Everywhere recognized as the finest made for men—finest Leather, smartest Styles, and best foot-fitting lasts.
The new fall shoes are ready—same styles as the big cities show, but sold here at fifty cents a pair less, owing to smaller store expenses in Richmond.

PRICES: \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00

We show many other fine shoes, at \$4.00, \$3.50 \$3.00 and \$2.00.
A size and shape for every foot always found in our big stock.

Covington & Banks,
Outfitters for Men and Boys.

HAVING THE

LARGEST STOCK OF SADDLES IN KY.,

I will for the next 60 days sell any saddle in the shop at 10 per cent reduction.
A full line of summer goods, such as Buggy Busters, Sheets, Straw Hats for Horses, Coll Hatters, etc., on hand.
Prices Low. Quality guaranteed.

T. J. MOBERLY RICHMOND, KY.
Successor to J. T. McClintock, Main St., Opposite Court House.

DR. M. E. JONES,
Dentist

Office.—Rear Mrs. Fish's Millinery Store.
Office Days.—Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.

RICE & ARNOLD
RICHMOND, KY.

Shoes, Hats & Gents' Furnishings.

James Racer & Bro. are our agents in Berea. Same prices in Berea as Richmond.

MEAT MARKET.

I have re-opened the Meat Market on Main Street. Fresh Meats, Dressed Poultry, and Vegetables in Season.
M. B. RAMSEY, Berea, Ky.

THE VERY LATEST.

Go look around, investigate the QUALITY and PRICE—Then COME here, we have a large assortment of Furniture upon which we can save you money. If we have not what you want, it is our specialty to get it quickly and we guarantee goods as represented. GO-CARTS.

"OLD HICKOKY"

For your lawn or porch. It is comfortable, attractive and will stand exposure to rain and sunshine.

UNDERTAKING A SPECIALTY.

Day Phone, 73. Night Phone, 47, 66. **JO. S. JOPLIN,** Richmond, Ky.

The Radcliffe Shoe

Is the only **OK** Shoe in town

Our Wall Paper Line is IMMENSE AND IMMENSELY CHEAP.

BICKNELL & EARLY

Douglas & Crutcher

have a fine line of Spring and Summer Shoes. They enjoy showing you their goods.

SEE THEIR LATEST
... IN OXFORDS ...

DRINK AND THINKING.

A Flippant Query That Is Easily Answered.

We wish to answer seriously a seemingly flippant inquiry, omitting, of course, the signature of the writer, says the New York Journal.

"Will you tell me how I manage to think my most beautiful thoughts in drink?"

Some men really do their best work under the influence of drink for this reason: Drink has weakened their nerves and put their constitutions and vitality permanently below par. They do their best work when they drink just as a poor, thin, abused, tired cart horse does his best work when he is lashed with a whip. This does not speak well for the whip, does it? It does not prove that the lashing of the horse is a noble process or the whip an admirable instrument. It simply proves that if you abuse an unfortunate creature and render him unfit for work, you must abuse him still more to get a little work out of him.

You think your most beautiful thoughts in drink for various reasons. In the first place, when you drink you are quite easily pleased, and you are pleased most easily with yourself. If you were sober, your thoughts would not seem so beautiful to you, often what you think in drink you would be very sorry to hear repeated in your dull, sober hours.

In the second place, feeling is essential to any strong thinking. It is essential to the expression of any strong emotion. The man who drinks hard or even comes to rely to any extent upon drink has dead nerves and a dead imagination when his drink time is over.

Drink sets the heart to beating. It sets the blood to pumping through the brain. It stimulates the mysterious combustion of matter which results in thought, and emotion becomes stronger in proportion to the strength that accompanies this combustion.

The coward wants to fight when he is drunk. He has some feeling. The dull mind gets imaginative. It has some feeling. This does not glorify the coward or make the dull mind better. It usually makes both ridiculous and pathetic in addition to being cowardly and dull.

Stop drinking for six months, sleep two hours more per day than you sleep at present, take in more fresh air, think steadily and soberly instead of talking boisterously, as you probably do now. We venture to predict that you will soon find springing up in your head some very acceptable "thoughts" with which drink will have nothing to do.

MUNICIPAL WISDOM.

Temperance Policy of an English County Council.

The London Municipal, issued by Messrs. Lloyd, summarizes the temperance policy of the county council. The chief "principle" is the abandonment of licenses acquired in connection with street improvements. Other "principles" in the council's temperance policy are broadly stated as follows:

First.—The abolition of alcoholic drink from the diet of the inmates of the lunatic and imbecile asylums and the insane hospitals and the prohibition of the sale of drink in the asylums.

Second.—The provision of accommodation in other places than public houses for the lodging of lunatics.

Third.—The abolition of promiscuous giving of money in lieu of a beer allowance to the officers.

Fourth.—The provision of free dressing rooms in the public parks, thus removing the necessity of cricketers, footballers and others using licensed premises for that purpose.

Fifth.—The refusal to allow intoxicating drink to be sold in the parks and open spaces, and the provision that all refreshments shall be of the best quality and sold at the lowest possible tariff.

Sixth.—The provision of tea and coffee, etc., for firemen when engaged at fires.

Up to the present time the council has allowed to issue ninety-four licenses, the approximate pecuniary value of which is estimated at £254,000.

An Antitemperance Society.

In spite of the general campaign against intemperance and the abuse of alcoholic drinks, especially alcohol, a company has actually issued a prospectus in glorification of the green liquor. It is called "The General Union for the Defense of Alcohol," and its object, says the Paris Messenger, is to found in Paris as well as in the provinces and abroad centers for the purpose of combating the propaganda carried on against intemperance in general and the consumption of alcohol in particular. A perusal of the prospectus leaves one wondering what madmen are these, but the cat is let out of the bag in the final clause, which refers to the "rational defense of alcohol and the interests it represents." The whole thing thus turns out to be a move on the part of the manufacturers, who are seriously alarmed by the growth of the temperance movement.

A Wise Police Captain.

Mrs. Mary O'Rourke of South Chicago found her husband in a saloon, and she proceeded to relieve him of what money he had left, as her family was in dire need. The police department was called on to settle the disturbance, and Captain Shipley said, "If more women would take from their husbands the money they earn and use it for the needs of the family, there would be fewer drunken husbands and more domestic harmony."

RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

Gems Cleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

The highest test of love is obedience.—Rev. Dr. Charles W. Byrd, Methodist, Atlanta, Ga.

Our Inferiours.

Do we realize the inheritance left us by a crucified God?—Rev. P. C. O'Reilly, Catholic, Brooklyn.

The Christian's Privilege.

The Christian's privilege is one of great freedom.—Rev. Dr. William J. Holtzclaw, Baptist, Atlanta, Ga.

The Law of Nature.

If men will commit sin, they must suffer for it somehow, some time, somewhere. This is a law of nature.—Rev. Dr. Charles Stelzle, Presbyterian, St. Louis.

Two Sides of Life.

To choose to that which is good is but one side of the Christian life; the other half is to abhor that which is evil.—Rev. A. S. Garver, Unitarian, Worcester, Mass.

Self Denial Means Progress.

Self denial always means progress. It takes the one who practices it from a lower to a higher plane.—Rev. Dr. J. N. Board, President San Francisco National Training School.

Hope For Something Better.

The man who lives without addition or without the hope of making something better out of his life is practically dead.—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talma, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Religion and Citizenship.

If Christians were better citizens, the gospel might have a chance. The sentiment of serious and gospel meetings should be carried to the polls.—Rev. Dr. Bacon, Indianapolis, Ind.

Harden Makers.

Every worthless man increases the weight of the world's sorrow. Every selfish man adds to the pressure of the world's misery.—Rev. Dr. Donald Sage Mackay, Reformed Church, New York.

Destiny of the Race.

The destiny of the race depends upon what men love and what they know and not upon the kind of fruit the first individual man or woman may have eaten.—Rev. Adolph Roeder, Swedenborgian, Orange, N. J.

The Most Useless Thing.

The most useless thing in all this world is doubt. It has left a path of desolation through all history. It makes no heroes, wins no battles, settles no contests, builds no empires. Conviction does. Believe your belief and doubt your doubts.—Rev. Dr. Sued, Presbyterian, Pittsburg.

Temptations of College Life.

Men speak about the temptations of college life as if there were no temptations in business, as if the banker and broker lived in a holier atmosphere and as if the apostle of Wall street were in closer touch with the Ten Commandments than other men.—Rev. Dr. Patton to Students of Princeton University.

Supremacy of Christ.

Among the changes taking place in the political, social and literary world, while the leaders of the past are relegated to the rear and those whom our fathers honored are despised by their sons, Christ steadily holds his grip on the lives of men and women everywhere.—Rev. N. H. Hinds, Methodist, Chicago.

Spiritual Triumph of Christ.

The spiritual triumph of Christ over the interior being of humanity is much more wonderful and deep than the influence of his religion over the standards of art, literature, civility or social intercourse. Zealous lovers of Christianity ought to keep this in mind when they are fearful of the spread of modern unbelief and indifference.—Rev. Henry O'Keefe, Catholic, San Francisco.

Ethics Without Doctrine.

The popular cry is for the ethics of Christ without his doctrinal statements. That means to stop at the alphabet of Christianity. Such a lack of ambition will result either in impotence, because we have not given the soul the supply it must have, or in inconsistency of life, because it leaves us in ignorance of the orders under which we are professing to sail.—Bishop Cheney, Episcopalian, Chicago.

Standard of Religious Faith.

As the ages run on the authority of Jesus becomes more and more the final normal standard of religious faith. The world is steadily losing satisfaction in the oracles of philosophers and in the doctrines of dogmatists; hence creeds and councils are of lighter weight than ever they have been in Christian times. Bold and blatant unbelief is neither louder nor as loud in its assertions as it once was.—Rev. J. L. Whitrow, Congregationalist, Boston.

Demands of the World.

When you try to suit the church to the demands of the world, you will end in its entire destruction as a force of good and righteousness. You will find the real underlying objection that many have to the church is that it forbids a life of sin. Some seem to have the idea that the church should relieve men of all labor; that it should make life one continual picnic and holiday; that it should refuse the satisfaction of no desire.—Rev. J. W. Roudel, Lutheran, Allegheny City, Pa.

The Divine Authority.

The divine authority of Jesus Christ distinctly prohibits any modern Joshua from killing his way into any modern Canaan, and if the world deems necessary such things as are being done in South Africa and the Philippines it has no right to claim any Christian sanction for the enterprises and the methods employed. The only point we are just now making is that, granting that the brute policy is necessary and therefore right, we cannot grant Christ's name to it.—Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON VIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, AUG. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xiii, 1-33, 25-33 and xiv, 1-10—Memory Verses, 20-23—Golden Text, Ps. xl, 4—Commentary Prepared by Rev. D. M. Sienkows.

Copyright, 1902, by American Press Association.

1, 2, And the Lord spoke unto Moses, saying, Send thou men that they may search the land of Canaan, which I have sworn unto the children of Israel.

When they came to the borders of the land which God had promised to them for it was only eleven days' journey from Horeb to Kadeshbarnea, Moses said, "Behold, the Lord thy God hath sent the land before thee. Go up and possess it, as the Lord said of thy fathers hath said unto thee. Fear not, neither be discouraged." But the people came to Moses and asked that men be sent to search out the land and bring back word as to the way to go and what cities to enter (Deut. 1, 2, 21-23). The idea of spies therefore originated with Israel, and the Lord gave commandment to have it so, because they wanted it so. Just as afterward the Lord commanded Samuel to give them a king because they insisted on having a king like other nations (1 Sam. x, 10, 19-22). Read Ex. xiii, 7, 8, vi, 28, and consider it well and say in the face of such assurances if the people's request for spies was not simply a lack of faith in God.

2, 28, And they returned from searching of the land after forty days.

"They could not but testify that it was as God had said, a land flowing with milk and honey (Ex. iii, 8, xxxiv, 3), but they had been using their natural eyes more than the eyes of their hearts (Eph. i, 18, R. V.), and instead of seeing only God and His goodness and His promises they saw difficulties which seemed to them insurmountable for they feared the deliverance from Egypt, and the dwelling of the Red Sea, and the quails and the manna so wonderfully given, and so they talk of walled cities and giants and a strong people, and they seem not to recollect upon God at all. They believed no His word (Ps. cxi, 21, 22, 23).

20, And each of them brought back a bundle of reeds upon themselves, but words uttered from a heart stayed upon Jehovah.

21, And the Lord said unto Moses, "The people which I have brought out of Egypt are not of one mind. They have said, 'We will not go up into the land which the Lord hath sworn unto our fathers, saying, I will give it unto thee.'"

This was no vain boast or reliance upon themselves, but words uttered from a heart stayed upon Jehovah. Hear Caleb and Joshua in chapter xiv, 6-10. "If the Lord delight in us, then He will bring us into that land and give it unto us. * * * Only rebel not ye against the Lord, neither fear ye the people of the land; * * * the Lord is with us. Fear them not." Listen to this same Caleb forty-five years later when he asked Joshua for the mountain where the giants were, "And now, behold, the Lord hath kept me alive, as He said, these forty and five years. * * * If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said" (Josh. xiv, 10-12). He wholly followed the Lord and relied upon Him.

22, But the men that went up with him said, "We be not able to go up into the land, for they are stronger than we."

Thus they brought up an evil report of the land, a slander upon the land (xv, 32). They saw the giants, and they saw themselves as grasshoppers. It was a case of "we" and "they," but not a word about God. They are stronger than we. We were in their sight as grasshoppers. In our conduct with the enemy as we pass through this wilderness or sear in the densest land everything depends upon our point of vision. If we see things from our standpoint, the giants and walled cities will seem very real, but if, like Caleb and Joshua, we stand with God all difficulties will seem as nothing. When David went to meet Goliath, he did not consider his own weakness.

xiv, 1, And all the congregation lifted up their voice and cried, and the people wept that night.

No wonder they acted thus when they were so unbelieving and rebellious against God. They were without sight and reach of the good land, but occupied with themselves and despising the promises of God and even God Himself. See the record of a previous weeping in Num. xi, 1, 19, 18, 20, and a later one in Num. xxi, 6, and note that it was all because of unbelief, as was the weeping of Mary Magdalene at the tomb on the resurrection morning. Joy and peace come by believing, but in no other way (Rom. x, 13; John xiv, 1, 27; xx, 27-29).

2, 3, And all the children of Israel murmured against Moses and against Aaron.

They even wished they were dead or might die in the wilderness, and many of them got their wish. Their thought was to get rid of their trouble. They had no thought or desire that God might be glorified in their death. Contrast John xxi, 16, Phil. i, 20. See records of other murmurings in Ex. xv, 24; xvi, 2; xvii, 3; Num. xvi, 11, 41. They did not consider that their weeping was in the ears of the Lord and their murmurings against Him (Num. xvi, 18; xiv, 26, 27; Ex. xvi, 8), nor that when they complained it displeased the Lord (Num. xvi, 1).

4, And they said one to another, Let us make a captain and let us return into Egypt.

The Lord Himself was their captain, as He also is ours (Josh. v, 14; 11 Chron. xlii, 2; Heb. ii, 10), but they wanted no more of Him. Stephen says that in their hearts they turned back again into Egypt, and Nehemiah says that in their rebellion they appointed a captain to return to their bondage (Acts vii, 39; Neh. ix, 17). Let us consider what is written about looking back in Gen. xix, 23; Luke ix, 62; xvii, 32, and contrast looking forward and upward in Prov. iv, 25; Heb. xii, 2; Phil. iii, 20.

THE HOME.

WORTH KNOWING.

See that your closets are well ventilated.

Housekeepers should not use soap when cleaning matting. When washing is necessary, use warm soft water with a little salt dissolved in it.

Whenever vegetables put in tin cans are opened and only partly used, do not allow the remainder to stand in the tins, but turn them out into an earthen bowl and put in a cool place.

Spots on a silk blouse can be cleaned with benzene. Use a piece of new clean flannel and rub gently, afterwards exposing the garment in the air to dry. On no account use the benzene near a light as it is highly inflammable.

To remove paint from glass wet the spot with strong liquid ammonia, being careful not to let the ammonia run down on the window pane or furnish. After two or three applications scrape gently with a piece of soft wood, then rub with a paper wet with ammonia.

CHILDREN'S MANNERS.

In many American homes, lack of manners is fast becoming something akin to lack of morals. The grand mother and guest are frequently forced into a secondary position in conversation, the tea table talk being monopolized by children's chatter and clamor. Deference to age is conspicuous by its absence. The child is encouraged to think of himself first, and others last, for fear that his "spontaneity" be checked. Among well bred Europeans, the American child is usually considered a nuisance, to be held up as a warning. Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer tells a story of her experience in a German railway train, when a tiny Karl who had committed some little rudeness, was reprimanded in a checked tone by his mother.

"My son," said she, "what shall I do with you? You behave just like an American child." Evidently nothing more crushing could have been said. The traveler, who has once lived with foreign children and observed their sweet courtesies and absence of pertness, and has seen how happy children are in considering others, may well desire that our active, vigorous American children may add a new grace to the other charms which make them the light and joy of our homes.—The Congregationalist.

HIS SIGHT THREATENED.

"While picnicking last month my 11 year-old boy was poisoned by some weed or plant," says W. H. Dibble, of Sioux City, Ia. "He rubbed the poison off his hands into his eyes and for a while we were afraid he would lose sight. Finally a neighbor recommended DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. The first application helped him, and in a few days he was as well as ever."

For skin diseases, cuts, burns, scalds, wounds, insect bites, DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve is sure cure. Relieves piles at once. Beware of counterfeits. For sale by East End Drug Co.

Reduced to FIFTY CENTS A YEAR

New Idea Woman's Magazine

Formerly One Dollar

THIS is the cheapest and best Fashion Magazine now before the American public. It shows New Ideas in Fashions, in Millinery, in Embroidery, in Cooking, in Woman's Work and in Reading; beautifully illustrated in colors and in black and white. Above all, it shows the very fashionable New Idea Styles, made from New Idea Patterns, which cost only 10c. each.

Send Five Cents To-day

for a sample copy of the New Idea Woman's Magazine, and one what great value for the money it can give you.

THE NEW IDEA PUBLISHING CO.
636 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

A NIGHT OF TERROR.

"Awful anxiety was felt for the widow of the brave General Burnham of Mechanics, Mo., when the doctors said she would die from pneumonia before morning," writes Mrs. S. H. Lincoln, who attended her that fearful night, but she begged for Dr. King's New Discovery, which had more than once saved her life, and cured her of Consumption. After taking, she slept all night. Further use entirely cured her." This marvellous medicine is guaranteed to cure all Croup, Croup and Lung Diseases. Only 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at East End Drug Co.'s.

THE SCHOOL.

THE EDUCATIONAL REVIVAL. IT IS MUCH NEEDED IN OUR COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

There is being awakened a widespread interest in education. Throughout the country the attention of the people is being called to this great matter. The condition of our schools, both secular and denominational, is being looked carefully into, and large plans for their improvement are being projected. Specially do the schools in the rural regions call for immediate and thoughtful attention. Our scheme of public school education in the country, in many places, is scarcely worthy the name, and are hardly more than excuses for schools, says the Baptist Union. With miserable houses, only the most simple and crude apparatus, poorly equipped teachers only a few months in session, and with inadequate direction and superintendence, it is quite impossible to have such schools as the times demand.

It is high time our people were moved in this matter. Public schools have to come to stay, and they must be made adequate to the great work committed to them. The best men in the country should be made superintendents and school commissioners, and should give themselves with great seriousness and industry to the charge of the duties of this office. The best men in the community should deem it an honor to be permitted to serve on the school board. Power and better houses should be secured, trained and mature teachers employed, and more months occupied.

These things our people should demand and continue to demand until they are secured. Let it be understood that our schools are not simply to furnish employment to the favorite daughters of a neighborhood, but a place for honest and hard work on the part of men and women that have been highly and thoroughly trained for their life work. Let our people be stirred to serious thought and action in these things, and not take it for granted that things are bound to remain as they are. Speak out in meeting whenever things are what they ought to be. It is the right of a honest tax payer to get the best for his money, and no where it is so important to get the best as in our public schools.

A SHOCKING CALAMITY.

"Lately befell a railroad laborer," writes Dr. A. Kellert, of Wilford, Ark. "His foot was badly crushed, but Bucklen's Arnica Salve quickly cured him." It's simply wonderful for Burns, Boils, Piles and all skin eruptions. It is the world's champion healer. Cures guaranteed. 25c. Sold by East End Drug Co.

THE FARM.

The farm is not only a source of revenue to its owner, but offers him many opportunities for improvement in business. While the farmer may meet with misfortune during unfavorable seasons, yet if he owns the farm he has at least the means for employment, and he need not be idle during any season of the year. The farm, however, does not yield crops free of charge to the farmer. The fertility of the soil may be sold in the form of produce and the land ceases to be productive, but in such misfortune the fault is more with the farmer than with the farm. The value given everything grown upon the farm comes from the labor applied, and the profit derived from the labor is large or small in proportion to the skill of the farmer. Labor can be wasted when not judiciously applied, or it may be made to bring large returns when the farmer fully understands how to employ it to his advantage. When the farmer sells wheat, corn, cattle, milk, etc., he sells labor, and if he can produce these articles with the least outlay for labor his profits will be proportionately larger.

The crops produced on the farm are valuable according to the cost of production, and not entirely for the prices they may bring in market. A crop may also be much more valuable on the farm than in market, as it represents raw material ready to be converted into something that will bring a higher price when sold. The harvesting of a crop does not end the labor necessary to make it more valuable. Labor is required in grinding the grain, cutting the feed for stock and handling the products derived from the live stock, and much of the labor can be bestowed during the winter season, when outdoor work on the land is not required. Even the manure made on the farm is one of the crops, but has the advantage of being already at the market where it is wanted. The manure heap is one of the storehouses of the farmer in which he stores materials for use another season, and from which he also derives a profit in other forms.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

From the Rural New Yorker.

Cut away the trees, shrubs and vines from around the well arranged country home, and you will not add slice from the selling price. Add such things to the treeless home and you make it worth more, and also easier of sale. Why should the farmer scorn such things when they have a direct bearing on the selling value of his property?

The best physic—Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Easy to take. Pleasant in effect. For sale by S. E. Wagon, Jr.

RIPANS

I had been troubled with my stomach for the past sixteen or seventeen years, and, as I have been acting as a drug clerk for the past thirteen years, I have had a good chance to try all remedies in the market, but never found anything, until we got in a supply of Ripans Tablets, that did me any good. They have entirely cured me. At times I could hold nothing on my stomach, and I had a sour stomach most all the time; in fact, I was miserable, and life was hardly worth living. I was cured and enabled by my friends, but now they all notice the change in me.

AT DRUGGISTS.

The five cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle, sixty cents, contains a supply for a year.

Berea College Founded 1855

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students (from 20 States). Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

Applied Science—Two years course, with Agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

Normal Courses—For Teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

Academy Course—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

College Courses—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Baccalaureate degrees.

Trade Schools—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

Music—Read Organ, Choral (free), Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for term (12 weeks) may be brought within \$24.00, about \$15 to be paid in advance.

The school is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For INFORMATION and FRIENDLY ADVICE address the SECRETARY.

WILL C. GAMBLE, Berea, Madison County, Ky.

This is a Home Paper in every sense.

All the News
Choice Reading
Good Stories

FOR INSTANCE:

We shall soon begin publishing one of the most powerful serials of the day.

Chattanooga,

A Tale of the Civil War.

Full of Adventure and Romance.

Unless you are a Subscriber you may miss this and many other good things.

Progress in Korea.

The Korean emperor rides a bicycle, the palace of Seoul is lighted by electricity and furnished with elevators, and the public officials got away with public moneys last year to the amount of a couple of million yen. This led the Korean prime minister to adopt a very singular plan to stop the leaks of the treasury. The official whose embezzlement took up to more than 2,000 yen shall suffer the penalty of death. This makes the little thieves very active.—New Haven Register.

Keene's Manner.

James R. Keene is very emphatic in his likes and dislikes of men. To a friend he is always most genial, but his glance freezes the man he does not like on his first approach and often before he has a chance to utter a word. His estimate of those he does not like is unique—the laconic explanation, "Feh!" Whenever Mr. Keene's associates hear him give vent to that expression they know well what it means—there is no hope for that man if Mr. Keene can in any way thwart him.

A Blood Stained Book.

M. Diraion, a lieutenant in the French navy, who wrote a book entitled "Les Maritimes," for which he was cashiered, is being kept busy fighting duels with people referred to in it. He fought his fourth duel recently with a son of the Russian consul at Toulon. M. Diraion was wounded slightly in the arm. As soon as he shall have recovered he will begin a fresh series of duels with naval officers. So far he has been wounded twice and has wounded two adversaries.

A Perilous Mission



Full of thrilling dangers and hair-breadth escapes was the errand the young man was about to enter upon, and the story of his adventures is one of the most powerful in modern fiction.

Make sure you do not miss the opening chapters of

Chattanooga,

a tale of the Civil War, soon to begin in this paper.

SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE

Henry L. Shattuck, of Shellsburg, Iowa, was cured of a stomach trouble with which he had been afflicted for years, by four boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. He had previously tried many other remedies and a number of physicians without relief. For sale by S. E. WELCH, JR.

Black Rock

By RALPH CONNOR

Then I played the breathless and ragged, as Graeme would have said, till Craig smiled a little wearily and said:

"You exhaust yourself, old chap. Have a pipe—do." And after a pause he added in his own way: "What would you have? The path lies straight from my feet. Should I quit it? I could not so disappoint you—and all of them."

And I knew he was thinking of Graeme and the lads in the mountains he had taught to be true men. It did not help my rage, but I checked my speech, so I smoked in silence till he was moved to say:

"And after all, you know, old chap, there are great compensations for all losses, but for the loss of a good conscience toward God what can make up?"

But, all the same, I hoped for some better result from his visit to Britain. It seemed to me that something must turn up to change such an unbearable situation.

The year passed, however, and when I looked into Craig's face again I knew that nothing had been changed and that he had come back to take up again his life alone, more resolutely hopeful than ever.

But the year had left its mark upon him too. He was a broader and deeper man. He had been living and thinking with men of larger ideas and richer culture, and he was far too quick in sympathy with life to remain untouched by his surroundings. He was more tolerant of opinions other than his own, but more unrelenting in his fidelity to conscience and more impatient of half heartedness and self indulgence. He was full of reverence for the great scholars and the great leaders of men he had come to know.

"Great, noble fellows they are and extraordinarily modest," he said. "That is the really great are modest. There are plenty of the other sort, neither great nor modest. And the books to be read! I am quite hopeless about my reading. It gave me a queer sensation to shake hands with a man who had written a great book. To hear him make commonplace remarks, to witness a faltering in knowledge—one expects these men to know everything—and to experience respectful kindness at his hands!"

"What of the younger men?" I asked. "Bright, keen, generous fellows—in things theoretical, unclouded, but in things practical quite helpless. They toss about great ideas as the miners hump of coal. They can call them by their book names easily enough, but I often wonder whether they could put them into English. Some of them I coveted for the mountains, men with clear heads and big hearts and built after Sandy McNaughton's model. It does seem a sinful waste of God's good human stuff to see these fellows potter away their lives among theories, living and dead, and end up by producing a book. They are all either making or going to make a book. A good thing we haven't to read them. But here and there among them is some quiet chap who will make a book that men will trouble over each other to read."

Then we paused and looked at each other.

"Well?" I said.

He understood me.

"Yes," he answered slowly, "doing great work. Every one worships her just as we do, and she is making them all do something worth while, as she used to make us."

He spoke cheerfully and readily, as if he were reporting a lesson well learned, but he could not hide from me. I felt the heartache in the cheerful tone.

"Tell me about her," I said, for I knew that if he would talk it would do him good, and talk he did, often forgetting me, till, as I listened, I found myself looking again into the fathomless eyes and hearing again the heart searching voice. I saw her go in and out of the little red tiled cottages and down the narrow black lanes of the village; I heard her voice in a sweet, low song by the bed of a dying child or pouring forth floods of music in the great new hall of the factory town near by, but I could not see, though he tried to show me, the stately, gracious lady receiving the country folk in her home. He did not linger over that scene, but went back again to the gate cottage where she had taken him one day to see Billy Green's mother.

"I found the old woman knew all about me," he said simply enough, "but there were many things about Billy she had never heard, and I was glad to put her right on some points, though Mrs. Mavor would not hear it."

He sat silent for a little, looking into the coals, then went on in a soft, quiet voice:

"I brought back the mountains and the old days to hear again Billy's tones in his mother's voice and to see her sitting there in the very dress she wore the night of the league, you remember—some soft stuff with black lace about

—and to hear her sing as she did for Billy. Ah! Ah!"

His voice unexpectedly broke, but in a moment he was master of himself and begged me to forgive his weakness. I am afraid I said words that should not be said, a thing I never do except when suddenly and utterly upset.

"I am getting selfish and weak," he said. "I must get to work. I am glad to get to work. There is much to do, and it is worth while, if only to keep one from getting useless and lazy."

"Useless and lazy?" I said to myself, thinking of my life beside him and trying to get command of my voice, so as not to make quite a fool of myself, and for many a day those words galled me to work and to the exercise of some mild self denial. But, more than all else, after Craig had gone back to the mountains Graeme's letters from the railway construction camp stirred me to do unpleasant duty long postponed and rendered uncomfortable my hours of most luxurious ease. Many of the old gang were with him, both of lumbermen and miners, and Craig was their minister, and the letters told of how he labored by day and by night along the line of construction, carrying his tent and kit with him, preaching straight serious, watching by sick men, writing their letters and winning their hearts, making strong their lives and helping them to die well when their hour came.

One day these letters proved too much for me, and I picked away my paints and brushes and made my vow unto the Lord that I would be "useless and lazy" no longer, but would do something with myself. In consequence I found myself within three weeks walking the London hospitals, flushing my course, that I might join that band of men who were doing something with life or, if throwing it away, were not losing it for nothing. I had finished being a fool, I hoped, at least a fool of the useless and luxurious kind. The letter that came from Graeme in reply to my request for a position on his staff was characteristic of the man, both new and old, full of gayest humor and of most earnest welcome to the work.

Mrs. Mavor's reply was like herself:

"I knew you would not long be content with the making of pictures, which the world does not really need, and would join your friends in the dear work, making lives that the world needs so badly."

But her last words touched me strangely.

But be sure to be thankful every day for your privileges. * * * It will be good to think of you all, with the glorious mountains about you and Christ's own work in your hands. * * * Ah, how we would like to have our work and the place to which to do it!"

The longing did not appear in the words, but I needed no words to tell me how deep and how constant it was, and I take some credit to myself that in my reply I gave her no bidding to join our band, but rather praised the work she was doing in her place, telling her how I had heard of it from Craig.

The summer found me religiously doing Paris and Vienna, gaining a more perfect acquaintance with the extent and variety of my own ignorance, and so fully occupied in this interesting and welcome occupation that I fell out with all my correspondents, with the result of weeks of silence between us.

Two letters among the heap waiting on my table in London made my heart beat quick, but with how different feelings, one from Graeme telling me that Craig had been very ill and that he was to take him home as soon as he could be moved. Mrs. Mavor's letter told me of the death of the old lady, who had been her nurse for the past two years, and of her intention to spend some months in her old home in Edinburgh, and this letter it is that accounts for my presence in a miserable, dingy, dirty little hall running off a close in the historic Cowgate, redolent of the glories of the splendid past and of the various odors of the evil smelling present. I was there to hear Mrs. Mavor sing to the crowd of gamins that thronged the closes in the neighborhood and that had been gathered into a club by "the love of Christ and his lost." This was an "at home" night, and the mothers and fathers, sisters and brothers, of all ages and "sizes," were present. Of all the sad faces I had ever seen those mothers carried the saddest and most woe stricken. "Heaven pity us!" I found myself saying. "Is this the beautiful, cultured, the heaven exalted city of Edinburgh? Will it not for this be cast down into hell some day if it repeat not of its closes and their dens of debilitation? Oh, the utter weariness, the dazed hopelessness, of the ghastly faces! Do not the kindly, gentle, cheerful folk of the crescents and the gardens see them in their dreams, or are their dreams too heavenly for these ghastly faces to appear?"

I cannot recall the programme of the evening, but in my memory gallery is a vivid picture of that fier, sweet, sad, beautiful, alight with the deep glow of her eyes; as she stood and sang to that dingy crowd. As I sat upon the window ledge listening to the voice with its flowing song my thoughts were far away, and I was looking down once more upon the eager, coal grined faces in the rude little church in Black Rock. I was brought back to find myself swallowing hard by an audible whisper from a wee lassie to her mother:

"Mither! See till you man. He's greetin'!"

When I came to myself, she was singing "The Land o' the Leal," the Scotch "Jerusalem, the Golden," immortal, perfect. It needed experience of the hunger haunted Cowgate closes, still with the black mist of an eastern hour, to feel the full bliss of the vision of the words:

"There's nae sorrow there, Jean; There's nae either could our cure, Jean; The day is aye fair to The Land o' the Leal."

A band of fair, warm days, untouched by sorrow and care, would be heaven indeed to the dwellers of the Cowgate.

The rest of that evening is hazy enough to me now till I find myself opposite Mrs. Mavor at her fire, reading Graeme's letter. Then all is vivid again.

I could not keep the truth from her. I knew it would be folly to try. So I read straight on till I came to the words: "He has had mountain fever, whatever that may be, and he will not pull up again. If I can, I shall take him home to my mother," when she suddenly stretched out her hand, saying, "Oh, let me read!" and I gave her the letter. In a minute she had read it and began almost breathlessly:

"Listen. My life is much changed. My mother-in-law is gone. She needs me no longer. My solicitor tells me, too, that, owing to unfortunate investments, there is need of money, so great need that it is possible that either the estates or the works must go. My cousin has his all in the works—iron works, you know. It would be wrong to have him suffer. I shall give up the estates. That is best."

She paused.

"And come with me?" I cried. "When do you sail?"

"Next week," I answered eagerly. She looked at me a few moments, and into her eyes there came a light soft and tender as she said:

"I shall go with you."

And so she did, and no old Roman in all the glory of a triumph carried a prouder heart than I as I bore her and her little one from the train to Graeme's carriage, crying:

"I've got her!"

But his was the better sense, for he stood waving his hat and shouting, "He's all right!" at which Mrs. Mavor grew white, but when she shook hands with him the red was in her cheek again.

"It was the cable did it," went on Graeme. "Tomorrow a great doctor. His first case will make him famous. Good prescription—after mountain fever try a cablegram!"

And the red grew deeper in the beautiful face beside us.

Never did the country look so lovely. The woods were in their gayest autumn dress; the brown fields were bathed in a purple haze; the air was sweet and fresh with a suspicion of the coming frosts of winter. But in spite of all the road seemed long, and it was as if hours had gone before our eyes fell upon the white manse standing among the golden leaves.

"I'm them!" I cried as Graeme passed to take in the view, and down the sloping dusty road we flew on the dead run.

"Remember one a little of Abe's curves," said Graeme as we drew up at the gate, but I answered her not, for I was introducing to each other the best two women in the world. As I was about to rush into the house Graeme seized me by the collar, saying:

"Hold on, Connor! You forget your place. You're next."

"Why, certainly!" I cried, thankfully enough. "What an ass I am!"

"Quite true," said Graeme solemnly. "Where is he?" I asked.

"At this present moment?" he asked in a shocked voice. "Why, Connor, you surprise me."

"Oh, I see?"

"Yes," he went on gravely; "you may trust my mother to be discreetly attending to her domestic duties. She is a great woman, my mother."

I had no doubt of it, for at that moment she came out to us with little Marjorie in her arms.

"You have shown Mrs. Mavor to her room, mother, I hope," said Graeme, but she only smiled and said:

"Run away with your horses, you silly boy!" at which he solemnly shook his head. "Ah, mother, you are deep. Who would have thought it of you?"

That evening the manse overlooked with joy, and the days that followed were like dreams set to sweet music.

But for sheer wild delight nothing in my memory can quite come up to the demonstration organized by Graeme, with assistance from Nixon, Shaw, Sandy, Abe, Gertrude and Baptiste, in honor of the arrival in camp of Mr. and Mrs. Craig, and in my opinion it added something to the occasion that after all the cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Craig had come down Baptiste, who had never taken his eyes from that radiant face, should suddenly have swept the crowd into a perfect storm of cheers by excitedly seizing his unique and calling out in his shrill voice:

"By gae! Tree-rheer for Mrs. Mavor!"

And for many a day the men of Black Rock would easily fall into the old and well loved name, but up and down the line of construction, in all the camps beyond the Great Divide, the new name became as dear as the old had ever been in Black Rock.

Those old wild days are long since gone into the dim distance of the past. They will not come again, for we have fallen into quiet times. But often in my quietest hours I felt my heart pause in its beat to hear again that strong, clear voice, like the sound of a trumpet, bidding us to be men, and I think of them all—Graeme, their chief; Sandy, Baptiste, Gertrude, Abe, the Campbells, Nixon, Shaw, all stronger, better, for their knowing of him, and then I think of Billy asleep under the pines and of old man Nelson with the long grass waving over him in the quiet churchyard, and all my nonsense leaves me, and I bless the Lord for all his benefits, but chiefly for the day I met the missionary of Black Rock in the lumber camp among the Selkies.

Happy Thought.

Photographer—Now, I want you to look as if you were not having your picture taken.

Customer—Then you'd better give me back the deposit I made in advance—Life.

HIGHWAY LESSONS.

SPECIMEN ROADS CONSTRUCTED TO SHOW THEIR VALUE.

How Macadam, Sand and Dirt Highways Are Built—The Steel Track Wagon Road on Which a Horse Drew Eleven Tons.

The immense number of crude and frequently impassable roads to be found in all parts of the United States and the serious extent to which they have handicapped the marketing of farm products in various sections of the country lend especial significance to the crusade in favor of good roads which is being conducted by the office of road inquiry, a division of the department of agriculture, says a writer in the Scientific American. As yet there have not been secured appropriations of sufficient size to enable the government to undertake on its own account the provision of better highways, but this will come in time, and meanwhile highly important results are being accomplished solely by the presentation of forceful object lessons.

The investigations of the office of road inquiry are mainly directed in seven general fields—namely, to ascertain as nearly as practicable the actual cost of bad roads and the benefit of good roads, to demonstrate the interest of cities and towns and the owners of property of all kinds wherever situated in the improvement of country roads, to develop the methods whereby all of these interests may cooperate with the farmers in the work of road improvement, to discover what actual and systematic road improvement is being carried on in any part of the United States and how the same or modified methods may be applied to other sections, to discover road materials in various sections of the country, to discuss new plans for road construction and encourage experiment in this direction and finally to actually construct sample roads.

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found, however, in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental road—a modern macadam, a sand and a dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows and placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and a half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and a half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer, or "finer," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and dust, is put in place.

The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel track wagon roads, decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and interurban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The steel track wagon road consists of two parallel lines of steel plates or rails each eight inches in width and not supported on wooden cross-ties, but simply made solid in the road by flanges projecting into the concrete of the roadbed. The rails are accurately spaced so as to receive the wheels of all vehicles of standard gauge without regard to the width of tire, and each plate or rail is fitted with a flange on the inner side to prevent wheels from easily leaving the tracks. Unique roads of this type have been constructed in half a dozen different states, and in some instances the records made upon them have been little short of marvellous. In one instance a load of eleven tons which required twenty horses for its movement over an ordinary road was readily drawn along the steel track by a single horse. This load was twenty-two times the weight of the animal, but at Ames, Ia., recently a horse started and moved on a steel track highway a load fifty times the weight of the animal. It may be noted that the cost of the steel track roads has ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,500 a mile, according to the original condition of the roadbed.

OBJECT LESSON ROAD (MACADAM). [From Good Roads Magazine.]

cost of bad roads and the benefit of good roads, to demonstrate the interest of cities and towns and the owners of property of all kinds wherever situated in the improvement of country roads, to develop the methods whereby all of these interests may cooperate with the farmers in the work of road improvement, to discover what actual and systematic road improvement is being carried on in any part of the United States and how the same or modified methods may be applied to other sections, to discover road materials in various sections of the country, to discuss new plans for road construction and encourage experiment in this direction and finally to actually construct sample roads.

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found, however, in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental road—a modern macadam, a sand and a dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows and placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and a half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and a half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer, or "finer," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and dust, is put in place.

The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel track wagon roads, decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and interurban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The steel track wagon road consists of two parallel lines of steel plates or rails each eight inches in width and not supported on wooden cross-ties, but simply made solid in the road by flanges projecting into the concrete of the roadbed. The rails are accurately spaced so as to receive the wheels of all vehicles of standard gauge without regard to the width of tire, and each plate or rail is fitted with a flange on the inner side to prevent wheels from easily leaving the tracks. Unique roads of this type have been constructed in half a dozen different states, and in some instances the records made upon them have been little short of marvellous. In one instance a load of eleven tons which required twenty horses for its movement over an ordinary road was readily drawn along the steel track by a single horse. This load was twenty-two times the weight of the animal, but at Ames, Ia., recently a horse started and moved on a steel track highway a load fifty times the weight of the animal. It may be noted that the cost of the steel track roads has ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,500 a mile, according to the original condition of the roadbed.

OBJECT LESSON ROAD (MACADAM). [From Good Roads Magazine.]

cost of bad roads and the benefit of good roads, to demonstrate the interest of cities and towns and the owners of property of all kinds wherever situated in the improvement of country roads, to develop the methods whereby all of these interests may cooperate with the farmers in the work of road improvement, to discover what actual and systematic road improvement is being carried on in any part of the United States and how the same or modified methods may be applied to other sections, to discover road materials in various sections of the country, to discuss new plans for road construction and encourage experiment in this direction and finally to actually construct sample roads.

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found, however, in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental road—a modern macadam, a sand and a dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows and placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and a half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and a half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer, or "finer," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and dust, is put in place.

The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel track wagon roads, decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and interurban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The steel track wagon road consists of two parallel lines of steel plates or rails each eight inches in width and not supported on wooden cross-ties, but simply made solid in the road by flanges projecting into the concrete of the roadbed. The rails are accurately spaced so as to receive the wheels of all vehicles of standard gauge without regard to the width of tire, and each plate or rail is fitted with a flange on the inner side to prevent wheels from easily leaving the tracks. Unique roads of this type have been constructed in half a dozen different states, and in some instances the records made upon them have been little short of marvellous. In one instance a load of eleven tons which required twenty horses for its movement over an ordinary road was readily drawn along the steel track by a single horse. This load was twenty-two times the weight of the animal, but at Ames, Ia., recently a horse started and moved on a steel track highway a load fifty times the weight of the animal. It may be noted that the cost of the steel track roads has ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,500 a mile, according to the original condition of the roadbed.

OBJECT LESSON ROAD (MACADAM). [From Good Roads Magazine.]

cost of bad roads and the benefit of good roads, to demonstrate the interest of cities and towns and the owners of property of all kinds wherever situated in the improvement of country roads, to develop the methods whereby all of these interests may cooperate with the farmers in the work of road improvement, to discover what actual and systematic road improvement is being carried on in any part of the United States and how the same or modified methods may be applied to other sections, to discover road materials in various sections of the country, to discuss new plans for road construction and encourage experiment in this direction and finally to actually construct sample roads.

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found, however, in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental road—a modern macadam, a sand and a dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows and placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and a half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and a half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer, or "finer," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and dust, is put in place.

The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel track wagon roads, decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and interurban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The steel track wagon road consists of two parallel lines of steel plates or rails each eight inches in width and not supported on wooden cross-ties, but simply made solid in the road by flanges projecting into the concrete of the roadbed. The rails are accurately spaced so as to receive the wheels of all vehicles of standard gauge without regard to the width of tire, and each plate or rail is fitted with a flange on the inner side to prevent wheels from easily leaving the tracks. Unique roads of this type have been constructed in half a dozen different states, and in some instances the records made upon them have been little short of marvellous. In one instance a load of eleven tons which required twenty horses for its movement over an ordinary road was readily drawn along the steel track by a single horse. This load was twenty-two times the weight of the animal, but at Ames, Ia., recently a horse started and moved on a steel track highway a load fifty times the weight of the animal. It may be noted that the cost of the steel track roads has ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,500 a mile, according to the original condition of the roadbed.

OBJECT LESSON ROAD (MACADAM). [From Good Roads Magazine.]

cost of bad roads and the benefit of good roads, to demonstrate the interest of cities and towns and the owners of property of all kinds wherever situated in the improvement of country roads, to develop the methods whereby all of these interests may cooperate with the farmers in the work of road improvement, to discover what actual and systematic road improvement is being carried on in any part of the United States and how the same or modified methods may be applied to other sections, to discover road materials in various sections of the country, to discuss new plans for road construction and encourage experiment in this direction and finally to actually construct sample roads.

Probably the most interesting phase of the work has been found, however, in the construction of specimen roads of various kinds in different parts of the country. Ordinarily three styles of road have been represented in this experimental road—a modern macadam, a sand and a dirt road. Of these three the macadam highway is the most interesting from the point of construction. After a uniform grade has been secured by the use of wheeled scrapers, drag scrapers and plows and placed upon this foundation three separate layers of the best quality of stone that is procurable in the vicinity. The foundation course, which is about five inches in thickness and made up of two and a half inch stone, is thoroughly rolled before the second course, composed of one and a half inch stone, is put on, and this layer in turn is sprinkled and rolled before the surface layer, or "finer," as it is commonly called, consisting of three-quarter inch stone and dust, is put in place.

The sand road is formed by placing six inches of river sand on a bed of natural clay, neither the bed nor the surface of the road being rolled. The dirt road is made by grading in the usual manner. As a rule neither of these latter classes of highways is constructed save to demonstrate the superiority of the macadam road. Considerable attention has been given to the construction of steel track wagon roads, decidedly the most novel type of highway yet introduced in any country. The steel road might be compared to a street car track of modified design, and the plan for its utilization was doubtless suggested by the well known tendency of teamsters to make use of urban and interurban trolley and cable lines on highways where locomotion would otherwise be difficult.

The steel track wagon road consists of two parallel lines of steel plates or rails each eight inches in width and not supported on wooden cross-ties, but simply made solid in the road by flanges projecting into the concrete of the roadbed. The rails are accurately spaced so as to receive the wheels of all vehicles of standard gauge without regard to the width of tire, and each plate or rail is fitted with a flange on the inner side to prevent wheels from easily leaving the tracks. Unique roads of this type have been constructed in half a dozen different states, and in some instances the records made upon them have been little short of marvellous. In one instance a load of eleven tons which required twenty horses for its movement over an ordinary road was readily drawn along the steel track by a single horse. This load was twenty-two times the weight of the animal, but at Ames, Ia., recently a horse started and moved on a steel track highway a load fifty times the weight of the animal. It may be noted that the cost of the steel track roads has ranged from \$1,500 to \$5,500 a mile, according to the original condition of the roadbed.

OBJECT LESSON ROAD (MACADAM). [From Good Roads Magazine.]

cost of bad

FINE OFFER TO STUDENTS.
Earn Your Incidental Fees.

We have arranged with the College to give a rebate of Incidental and Hospital Fees as a premium for new subscribers to THE CITIZEN.

For 15 Subscribers \$3.75 on fees.
" 10 " 4.75 " "
" 25 " 5.75 " "
" 27 " 6.75 " "

The subscribers must be new ones, persons not now taking THE CITIZEN, and cash subscribers.

Go to work at once and you can easily earn your incidental and hospital fees for the fall or winter term.

Send in the names and addresses, plainly written, as fast as you get them, don't wait until you get the full number but send right along.

We will give you full credit for all names and when you come to enter school we will give you an order, for all you have done, on Treasurer Osbourn.

Get your friends to help you. Remember THE CITIZEN is 50 cents a year. Address John Dodwell, THE CITIZEN.

SEND FOR SAMPLE COPIES.

IT NEEDS A TONIC.

There are times when your liver needs a tonic. Don't give purgatives that gripe and weaken. DeWitt's Little Early Risers expel all poison from the system and act as tonic to the liver. W. Scott, 531 Highland Ave., Milton, Pa., says: "I have carried DeWitt's Little Early Risers with me for several years and wouldn't be without them." Small and easy to take. Purely vegetable. They never gripe or distress. For sale by East End Drug Co.

REPAIR THAT LOOM.

Berea College has secured a market for homespun and home-woven goods, such as bed coverlets, linen, dress linings, jeans, blankets, etc., at following prices:

Coverlets, \$4 to \$6; Linen, 40 to 50 cents a yard; Dress Linings, 50 cents a yard; Jeans, 60 cents a yard; Blankets, natural brown wool or bark dyes, \$3 a pair.

White linens and white blankets are not in demand only on orders. Coverlets must be 2 yards (72 inches) wide, and 2 1/2 yards (90 inches) long. All dyes must be old fashioned home-made dyes.

Any woman who wants to sell coverlets or homespun to Berea College should find out what the College wants before beginning to weave or spin. For information apply in person or by letter to

Mrs. Hattie Graham,
Berea, Ky.

If you need a new set of harness or a good saddle, T. J. Moberly, on Main street, Richmond, opposite the Courthouse, will give you the best bargain you can get anywhere.

WORKING NIGHT AND DAY.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by East End Drug Co.

THE MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY
A. G. NORMAN & CO.,
CINCINNATI, August 20.

CATTLE—Common, \$2.00 @ \$3.25
" Butchers, 3.50 @ 6.35
" Shippers, 6.50 @ 7.25
CALVES—Choice, 5.50 @ 6.10
" Large Common, 3.00 @ 4.00
HOGS—Common, 5.50 @ 7.10
" Fair, good light, 7.25 @ 7.35
" Packing, 7.25 @ 7.45
SHEEP—Good to choice, 3.10 @ 3.15
" Common to fair, 1.25 @ 3.10
LAMBS—Good to choice, 5.00 @ 6.00
" Common to fair, 3.25 @ 4.75

WHEAT—No. 2 Red, 68 @ 68 1/2
" Common, 59 1/2 @ 60
" No. 2 mixed, 26 @ 27
" No. 2, 56 @ 57
" No. 2, winter patent, 3.50 @ 3.65
" Family, 3.15 @ 3.30
" Family, 2.75 @ 2.90
MILL FEED, 14.00 @ 1.70
HAY—No. 1 Timothy, 12.50 @ 13.00
" No. 2, 11.00 @ 11.50
" No. 1 Clover, 8.00 @ 8.50
" No. 2, 7.00 @ 7.50

WOOL—Unwashed, medium combing, 17 @ 18
" Washed long, 22 @ 23
" Tub washed, 23 @ 24

POULTRY—
" Springers, 12
" Heavy hens, 10
" Roosters, 5
" Turkey hens, 10
" Ducks, 7
EGGS—Fresh near by, 14 1/2

HIDES—Wet salted, 7 @ 8
" No 1 dry salt, 9 @ 10
" Bull, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
" Sheep skins, 40 @ 60

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Meat at Welch's, 10c.

W. F. Kidd is recovering nicely.

BEST BREAD at Bicknell & Early's.

Oats and corn cheaper. Buy them at Welch's.

Bob Chrisman, of Panola, was in town Saturday.

Chester D. Erwin is recovering rapidly from the fever.

Don't forget John and Tom. They are proud of their trade.

Esquire Baker, of Wallacetown, was in town Monday morning.

Allen Wallace, son of Elias Wallace, is sick at his home.

Rev. H. J. Derthick was able to sit up a little Tuesday evening.

G. D. Holliday has nearly completed his house on Jackson street.

Farm foreman Judd returned from his New York state trip Saturday.

Mrs. Fayette Sigmond, of Mt. Vernon street, is quite poorly at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Koyl and baby boy left Monday for Freeport, Mich.

Notice to delinquents. Call on the Marshal and pay your town taxes for 1901.

Ellis Seale is getting along well, and hopes to be out about his work soon.

The Berea telephone company have nearly seventy phones installed in the town.

Two good rooms for rent up stairs or down. Enquire of John Dodwell, Citizens Office.

Have you drinking water analyzed by E. W. Todd. Prevention is better than cure.

The Congregational church has a colored double window in front, and is painted white.

Profs. Marsh and Dinmore are home after a long round of attendance at teachers' institutes.

Died, Tuesday, after a long illness, the three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Watkins.

The new parsonage at Second church presents a nice appearance in its coat of white paint, trimmed in green.

Mrs. Lucy Norris, of College Hill, and Miss Cricket Terrill, of Richmond, are visiting Mrs. W. J. Tatum.

The Green Gabbard property across the creek was sold last week to Wm. Lauehart, of Jackson county, for \$350.

There is no whisky for sale in Berea, so it is said, but drunken men on the street are no novelty. How about this?

Rev. W. A. Eisenhart, of Richmond, was here Monday and Tuesday assisting Dr. Burgess in his special meetings.

Marshal Tatum arrested James Vaughn on Monday for disorderly conduct. Vaughn was released on bond.

Miss Nina King has so far recovered as to be able to dispense with her special nurse, who left for home Saturday.

Buy a Studebaker wagon before they advance. Welch sells one nearly every day. Price about as low as common wagons.

Remember that next week we commence the thrilling story "CHATTANOOGA." It is a story of the Civil War and well worth reading.

B. R. Robinson has purchased of Frank Taylor 21 acres of land near the C. H. Baker farm near Wallacetown. Price \$21.75 an acre.

I have for sale about 20 lots, three (3) houses on them located on Owsley avenue, just off Center street.

A. J. Elzea, Berea, Ky.

All persons having notes against the estate of E. L. Logan, deceased, are hereby notified to present the same at once to B. R. Robinson, Administrator.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has a world-wide reputation for its cures. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by S. E. Welch, Jr.

During the storm on Friday afternoon one of the heavy doors in the library stable blew down, striking John Tatum, who was sheltering there, on the eye, inflicting a painful wound.

Dr. V. H. Hobson, the dentist, of Richmond, was operated upon for appendicitis last week by Dr. W. C. Dugan at St. Joseph's Infirmary, Louisville. The operation was successful, and Dr. Hobson is recovering nicely.

Six quart tin pail, 10 cents.
Three cakes tar soap, 5 "
Four ounces smelling salts, 10 "
All first quality goods at THE TEN

CENT STORE, next door to postoffice, Richmond, Ky.

WANTED 5 YOUNG MEN from Madison County at once to prepare for positions in the Government Service—Railway Mail Clerks, Letter Carriers, Custom House and Departmental Clerks, etc. Apply to Inter-State Corres. Inst., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

ROCKFORD.

J. W. Todd has newly painted his residence. John Richmond has a very sick child. Isaac Todd sold a sucking milk cow for 15 barrels of new corn. The Sunday-school at Macedonia church is well-attended. Our school is prospering under the management of Miss Nannie Bales. J. J. Martin and C. H. Todd have taken their mill to near Wallacetown to saw staves for Melanley, of Berea. Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Baufman, of Richmond, have been here on a visit to their uncle and aunt. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Todd, R. M. Johnson, of Cooksburg, is a candidate for nomination as representative of Rockcastle and Laurel counties. A good note.—Mrs. Walter Viars visited Mrs. J. M. Todd Saturday. About 600 persons attended the dedication of Saffold Cane Baptist church. THE CITIZEN is the best newspaper that comes to this region.

OLD COINS.

Mrs. Isaac Todd has some old silver coins. One is an English sixpence coined 1840. Two are coins of the Old Republic of Mexico, coined in 1807, of the value of 12 1/2 and 6 1/2. Two others are Spanish pieces, one of the reign of Carlos third, coined in 1780, and the other of the reign of Ferdinand seventh, coined in 1822. These last are supposed to be quarter dollars.

DISPUTANTS.

There was preaching at the Clear Creek Baptist church Sunday. Messrs. J. E. Hammond and W. W. Anglin went to Berea Saturday.—Mr. Frank Ahney, of Berea, was on Davis Branch Friday.—Misses Lydia and Parrie Lee Ahney were the guests of Chassie J. Reynolds Sunday.—Miss Eva King, of Clinch, visited the Misses Owens recently.—There was a Sunday-school organized at the Hammond schoolhouse Sunday.—Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hammond, and little daughter visited her daughter, Mrs. Harris at Bobtown Saturday and Sunday.—There was a social at the home of Chassie Reynolds Friday night. Squire J. M. Reynolds and daughter visited Rev. James W. Lambert and wife, of Boone, Wednesday. There was a singing at the Hammond schoolhouse Wednesday night.

CONWAY.

Tom Hayes was in Livingston and Mt. Vernon Monday.—Walter Lites, of Van Alsty, Tex., is visiting relatives on Seufford Lane.—Mrs. Chas. Bowman, age 35, of Copper Creek, died suddenly of heart trouble last week.—Anderson Jones, of Berea, and Stephen McFarland, of Jeffersonville, Ind., visited their niece, Mrs. J. H. Sigmund Monday and Tuesday.—Mrs. J. H. Sigmund, who has been very ill for the last two months, is some better today (Tuesday).—Uncle Jack Pingelton, of Copper Creek, age 85, died suddenly Friday last week.—The following of our village are on the sick list: Dave Pullins, Mat Coffey and Berden Belden.—Rev. Steve Moore, of Mingo, Tenn., was visiting Mr. and Mrs. Tasswell Huff last week. While here he preached Saturday night, Sunday and Sunday night to good audience.—M. R. Jones is greatly improving the county road. He has about one mile finished.—Bert Stigall has gone to Fairland, Ill.—Mr. Edward Johnston, of Red House, was a visitor at A. J. Johnston's Saturday and Sunday.—Mr. Weaver, of London, was here first of the week looking after the mail route to Climax, which has been changed from here to Boone.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

CORTLAND.

Miss M. J. Cort, who has been at Chattanooga, N. Y., in search of health, came home Thursday.—Our Sunday-school had a good session last Sunday. Rev. Wiley Reed gave an address on intemperance.—C. Reed purchased a fine grey horse recently.—Married last week Lewis Wickman and Eliza Baker.—R. W. Croch was on Laurel Creek Saturday and Sunday.—D. B. Parker went to Cow Creek recently.—Peter Hacker lost another mule Aug. 13.

CABBARD.

Mrs. Jennie L. Hill, of Berea, is

visiting friends in this county. The people are glad to have Mrs. Hill to visit them.—Mr. and Mrs. Lee Reynolds, of Cow Creek, passed through here Friday on their way to Buffalo. Mrs. Reynolds was getting wool for a wool firm at Elkhorn.—Stewart Mayers, of South Booneville, was here Thursday on business.—J. K. Gabbard had a barn raising Wednesday. Sallie Gabbard and Elizabeth Bolin are visiting relatives in Madison county this week.—Sherman Rowland passed through here Wednesday with a nice drove of cattle.—T. L. Gabbard, of Booneville, and Chas. Everole, of Cow Creek, were here this week counting trees.—H. H. Rice has just returned from Louisville and Knoxville, where he had been to buy goods.

JACKSON COUNTY.

KERBY KNOB.

A good rain has just fallen. Rev. Wm. I. Powell goes to Blanton Flat tomorrow to attend preaching services at that place. Mr. Powell will preach at Birch Lick Sept. 6 and 7.—Last Saturday and Sunday were the monthly meeting days of the Kerby Knob church. The services were well attended.—A Sunday school has been organized at Long Branch, and meets in the schoolhouse of District 38.—The teachers' association for the teachers of Magisterial district No. 5, will be held in the Peters schoolhouse, 5 miles from Kerby Knob. Mrs. W. J. Daugherty has almost recovered from her severe attack of typhoid fever.—Miss Mary J. Baker passed through here last week on her return to Berea.—The young people had a pleasant time at the home of Miss Laura and Nannie Hatfield Aug. 11.

MASON COUNTY.

MAYSVILLE.

Miss Essie Williams has returned home after an extended visit to Flemingsburg. Quite a large crowd attended the Methodist meeting held at Beach Grove Sunday.—Miss Maggie Robinson's father, of the East End, is seriously ill, and is not expected to live at this writing.—Rev. Jas. Moreland, of Paris, preached for Rev. W. H. Porter, of the Bethel, Sunday evening.—Hous. C. Games, of Covington, and E. Lane, of Frankfort, made some very interesting addresses to the Bethel Sunday-school Sunday morning.—Miss Mamie Grant, of Feliety, Ohio, is visiting her parents on Fifth street.—A very large crowd came on the excursion from Augusta last Sunday.

PERRY COUNTY.

OWARF.

We have a land boom here, and men are here buying up land, paying \$2 an acre for mineral and \$5 for land.—S. B. Richie and S. S. Campbell will have about 3,000 poplar logs hauled the coming fall and winter.—C. D. Davidson, a former student at Berea, ran his bicycle against a rock receiving a fall.—A Young Peoples Debating society is being organized in connection with our school.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Richie on Aug. 13, a son.—Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Davidson and two sons, Alex and C. D. visited relatives in Chavies last week.—W. B. Engle and H. Owens purchased two building lots at this place. They will erect a store.—R. Lee Owens and sisters, Misses Flora and Rachel, visited their brother Saturday night.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We are authorized to announce Geo. D. White, of the Glade district, as candidate for Circuit Clerk of Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

We are authorized to announce Roy C. White as candidate for Circuit Court Clerk in Madison county, subject to the action of the Democratic party.

BRICK FOR SALE.

Two hundred thousand (200,000) hard-burned brick for sale in the lot or in quantities to suit purchaser.

All whole brick \$10 per 1,000. As put up in the stack (merchantable), \$8 per 1,000.

Geo. D. White,
Whites Station, Ky.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect July 1, 1902.

Going North. Train 6, Daily.
Leave Berea.....11:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....12:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:15 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:00 p. m.
Going South. Train 1, Daily.
Leave Berea.....1:22 p. m.
Arrive Livingston.....2:18 p. m.
J. W. Stephens, Ticket Agent.



Good Horse Sense

will tell you that old eggs and glue are not things you want to eat; yet some coffee roasters glaze their coffee with such things. Not so with

Lion Coffee

It's just pure, unadulterated, undisguised coffee; never covered up with any glazing of any kind.

Uniform quality and freshness are insured by the sealed package.



Chicago College of Dental Surgery

(Dental Department of Lake Forest University.)

Twenty-first Annual Course

of instruction will begin Oct. 1st, 1902. This is among the oldest, and is one of the leading Dental Colleges of the world. In order to complete the course of instruction in three years it is necessary to enter the coming session, 1902-1903, as a four year course will be required thereafter. For illustrated catalogue address

DR. TRUMAN W. GROPPE, Dean,
Wood & Harrison Sts., Chicago.

DR. FENNER'S
KIDNEY and
Backache
CURE

All diseases of Kidneys, Bladder, Urinary Organs, Rheumatism, Backache, Heart Disease, Gravel, Dropsy, Female Troubles.

Don't become discouraged. There is a cure for you. It necessary write Dr. Fenner. He has spent a life time curing just such cases as yours. All consultations free.

For years I had backache, severe pains across kidneys and scalding urine. I could not get out of bed without help. The used Dr. Fenner's Kidney and Backache Cure, and in 6 weeks I was cured. Ask for Cash Book Free. Druggists, 50c. Bk. Ask for Cash Book Free. Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.

ST. VITUS' DANCE Cure. Circular. Dr. Fenner, Fredonia, N.Y.

Commissioner's
Sale!

MILLER, J. A. S., etc., Plaintiffs, against
NATHANIEL TERRELL, etc., Defendants.

Notice of Sale in Equity.

By virtue of a Judgment and Order of Sale of the Madison Circuit Court rendered at the April term thereof, 1902, in the above style cause, the undersigned will, on

Saturday, Aug. 23rd, 1902,

between the hours of 2 o'clock, p. m., and 3 o'clock p. m., on the premises in Madison county, Kentucky, proceed to expose to PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, the following described property, viz:

A Certain Tract Of Land

Lying and being in Madison county, Kentucky, on the headwaters of Silver Creek, 1 1/2 miles from Kingston, and 1 1/2 miles from Berea, on Kingston & Berea pike, containing 143 1/2 acres, more or less: Beginning at a hickory; thence east 135 poles to two white oaks; thence south 191 poles to a dogwood; thence N 88 1/2, W 102 poles to a white oak; thence N 10, W 191 poles to the beginning. Said lands has on it a dwelling house, good barn and outbuildings, is well fenced and watered, having three never-failing springs and also Silver Creek running along one whole side of place. Possession given to purchaser on January 1, 1903.

TERMS.—Sale will be made on a credit of six months. The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, for the payment of the purchase money, to have the force and effect of a replevin bond bearing legal interest from the day of sale, with a Lien reserved upon said property until all the purchase money is paid.

S. E. SCOTT,
Master Commissioner of Madison Circuit Court.

A. M. TERRELL, Attorney, July 22, '02.

TO MY FRIENDS.

It is with joy I tell what Kodol did for me. I was troubled with my stomach for several months. Upon being advised to use Kodol, I did so, and words cannot tell the good it has done me. A neighbor had dyspepsia so that he had tried most everything. I told him to use Kodol. Words of gratitude have come to me from him because I recommended it.—Geo. W. Fry, Viola, Iowa. Health and strength of mind and body depend on the stomach, and normal activity of the digestive organs. Kodol, the great reconstructive tonic, cures all stomach and bowel troubles, indigestion, dyspepsia. Kodol digests any good food you eat. Take a dose after meals. For sale by East Drug Co.

Canvasser
Wanted

to sell PRINTERS' INK, a journal for advertisers, published weekly at five dollars a year. It teaches the science and practice of Advertising, and is highly esteemed by the most successful advertisers in this country and Great Britain. Liberal commission allowed. Address

PRINTERS' INK,
10 Spruce St., New York.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS & C.

Copyrights & C.

Scientific American.

MUNN & Co., 361 Broadway, New York

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

This will save your Life

By inducing you to use

Dr. King's New Discovery,

Consumption, Coughs and Colds.

The only Guaranteed Cure. NO CURE, NO PAY. Your Drug

gist will warrant it.

ABSOLUTELY CURES

Grip, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Pneumonia, or any Affection of the Throat and Lungs.

TRIAL BOTTLES FREE.

Regular Size 50 cents and \$1.00

STOOD DEATH OFF.

E. B. Munday, a lawyer of Henrietta, Tex., once fooled a grave-digger. He says: "My brother was very low with malarial fever and jaundice. I persuaded him to try Electric Bitters, and he was soon much better, but continued their use until he was wholly cured. I am sure Electric Bitters saved his life." This remedy expels malarial, kills disease germs and purifies the blood; aids digestion, regulates liver, kidneys and bowels, cures constipation, dyspepsia, nervous diseases, kidney troubles, female complaints; gives perfect health. Only 50c at East End Drug Co's.